Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 116 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1793. [Whole No. 438.]

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence :—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general :—Maritime information :—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State :—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTISING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize ; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers, and by the Editor at his houſe, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793.

THE EDITOR

MOST earneſtly requeſts thoſe of his diſtant Subſcribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as ſoon as poſſible.—Thoſe perſons who have received ſubſcription money on his account are deſired to remit the ſame. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a ſerious amount—Serious, as they are the only reſource to diſcharge very ſerious engagements incurred in the proſecution of this expenſive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

This day is publiſhed, by

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

No. IX. of

Guthrie's Geography,

IMPROVED,

Embelliſhed with a MAP of AFRICA.

THIS valuable work will contain (*exclusive of the maps in the London edition of* 1792) maps of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, R. Iſland, Vermont, N. York, N. Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia.

No. 1. contains a map of the ſeat of war in Europe ; No. 2. a map of Hungary and European Turkey ; No. 3. a map of the countries round the North Pole ; No. 4. a whole ſheet map of the world ; No. 5. a plan of the armillary ſphere ; No. 6. a map of South-America ; No. 7. a map of Switzerland ; and No. 8. a chart of the world.

Such of the citizens of Philadelphia, as have not had an opportunity of examining this work, are requeſted to ſend for the numbers already publiſhed, in order to ſatisfy themſelves how far it deſerves their patronage. If, on inſpection, they ſhould not approve of it, their money will be freely returned.

Beſides the great improvements in the American Geography, the accounts of France will be extracted from the French Geography, publiſhed ſince the revolution ; the map of France will be engraved agreeably to the diviſion into departments : the hiſtory of Ruſſia, which, in the London edition, is carried no farther than 1775, is continued to the late execrable invaſion of Poland by Catharine : the account of Sweden has been compiled anew, and numberleſs other improvements will be made in this edition.

*** Subſcriptions are received by the bookſellers in Boſton, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleſton, &c. &c.

July 10.

EXTRACT.

WAR may be of advantage to a race of barbarions, who have noteing to do, and nothing to loſe ; but, for a commercial nation, it can be nothing better than a farmer deſerting his harveſt to bet at a horſe-race. But, in an infant government like ours, to hazard a foreign war, unleſs from the laſt neceſſity, would be the heigath of madneſs.

Decree of Judge PETERS, *concluded from our laſt.*

IN PALACHE's caſe, I am aware that it is only ſaid the veſſel "*was taken at ſea,*" but if not, it rather appears that it would be more proper for a diplomatic than a judiciary examination. The general principle as to the capture is agreed ; and is ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed in our treaty with France, which ought to have its proper weight.

"It was reſolved, by the whole court of King's Bench, upon conference and deliberation, that the Spaniard whoſe ſhip had been taken by an enemy and brought into England, a friend to both parties, had loſt the property of the goods for ever, and had no remedy for them in England. And relied principally upon the book, in 2. R. 3. ubi ſupra being of ſo great authority for by that book he that will ſue to have reſtitution of the goods robbed at ſea, ought by law to prove two things, 1ſt, that the ſovereign of the plaintiff was, at the time of taking, in amity with the King of England ; 2d, that he who took the goods was, at the time of taking, in amity with the ſovereign of him whoſe goods were taken, For, if he who took them was in enmity with the ſovereign of him whoſe goods were taken, then was it no depredation or robbery, but a lawful taking, as every enemy might take from another." 4. ins. 154.

It is true that by the laws and cuſtoms of nations, the capture if taken in neutral bounds, is not a lawful prize, but I do not ſee that this court can get at that circumſtance *without holding plea as to the lawfulneſs of the prize.* It is the original queſtion and not collateral matter which determines juriſdiction. The courts of common law in England will not take cognizance of any thing ariſing out of the queſtion *prize or no prize*, "becauſe the original cauſe muſt all come into queſtion again." And yet the admiralty had determined that the ſhip was no prize.

This will be a proper ſubject of enquiry on the part of our government or in a court of the country of the captor. Every nation has eſtabliſhed theſe courts and knowing that, if at war, they are anſwerable to a nation at peace or in amity, if violations of territory happen in captures, care is taken to examine into this circumſtance. If on this account, the capture is illegal it is ſo adjudged ; and the party taken is liable to damages. Whether ſuch damages ſhall exceed the amount of the ſecurity given by commanders of private ſhips of war, or whether one nation is anſwerable for injuries, done by its ſubjects to others, contrary to, or without its orders, is a matter in which there are differences of opinion among Civilians, and which it is unneceſſary for me now to inveſtigate.

It is doubtleſs contrary to the inſtructions of the French government, that any of the ſhips commiſſioned by them, act in a hoſtile manner, in a friendly and allied territory. It is to be expected by one power from another, that her courts and her adminiſtration will do juſtice to the rights of ſovereignty and neutrality. It will be the more to be lamented if a friend and ally ſhould diſappoint this expectation.—But ſhould this be the caſe, it is not for me to ſay what proceedings ſhould be had. I have ſubjoined to this decree ſome extracts from the "*Expoſition of the Motives,*" &c. from the Duke of New-Caſtle, the Britiſh Miniſter's Letter to Mr. Mitchell the Miniſter of Pruſſia, and from the report and opinion of Sir George Lee, Doctor Paul, Sir Dudley Rider, and Mr. Murray, the late Lord Mansfield, on the ſubjects, I have mentioned, which are to be found in Magen's 463, 482, 487, 491, 496, 505

Other authorities from Britiſh and other writers might be added, by which it appears ; that when two powers have any difference between them, the affair muſt be treated by negotiation, and not through the inſtrumentality of their courts of juſtice.

That affairs of prizes are only cognizable in the courts of the power of making the capture, theſe courts being generally ſtyled courts of admiralty ; and that it never was attempted, before the ſubject of that controverſy happened, to erect in a neutral State, courts for the trial of prizes taken by belligerent powers, even where neutrals were concerned ; and that of courſe no court of one ſovereign has a right to try the prizes taken by the ſhips public or private of another.

A diſpute of this nature in which the King of Pruſſia could not prevail, who, though weak at ſea was powerful at land, and had a propenſity for war, would illy ſuit us. We have indeed, ſhewn that we know how to war, but it is now our intereſt and inclination to cultivate the arts of peace.

Much has been ſaid on both ſides, to ſhew the importance of this cauſe, and the neceſſity of caution in its determination. I am ſufficiently impreſſed with theſe conſiderations. But I feel myſelf at eaſe in this view of the ſubject. I am perſuaded, that any thing which affects the ſovereignty and rights of our country, will not be paſſed unnoticed by thoſe who have the power to regulate our national concerns. On my own account I have no diſquietude ; for no error of mine can affect the nation. There is an appeal, from any determination I may give, to a ſuperior tribunal. I am anxious for the peace and dignity of my country ; but not deeming myſelf authoriſed to judge in a matter growing out of the conteſts between belligerent powers, nor conſidering this court in this inſtance, the vindicatrix of the rights of our nation, I leave in better hands the diſcuſſion on the ſubject of national inſult, and the remedy for any invaſion of territorial rights. The inſtance ſide of this court ſeems to have other objects. And a prize court in activity when a nation is at peace, appears to me to be a ſoleciſm in juriſprudence.

I DO THEREFORE DECREE, ORDER AND ADJUDGE, that the LIBEL in this cauſe be DISMISSED, and that the SHIP therein mentioned be DISCHARGED from the ARREST, the PLEA IN THIS CASE BEING RELEVANT.

(Signed) RICHARD PETERS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

A THIRD objection to the proclamation is, that it is inconſiſtent with the gratitude due to France, for the ſervices rendered us in our own revolution.

Thoſe who make this objection diſavow at the ſame time, all intention to advocate the poſition, that the United States *ought to take part in the war.* They profeſs to be friends to our remaining at peace. What then do they mean by the objection ?

If it be no breach of gratitude to refrain from joining France in the war—how can it be a breach of gratitude to declare that ſuch is our diſpoſition and intention ?

The two poſitions are at variance with each other ; and the true inference is, either that thoſe who make the objection really wiſh to engage this country in the war, or that they ſeek a pretext for cenſuring the conduct of the chief magiſtrate, for ſome purpoſe very different from the public good.

They endeavor in vain to elude this inference by ſaying, that the proclamation places France upon an *equal* footing with her enemies ; while our treaties require diſtinctions in her favor, and our relative ſituation would dictate kind offices to her, which ought not to be granted to her adverſaries.

They are not ignorant, that the proclamation is reconcileable with both thoſe objects, as far as they have any foundation in truth or propriety.

It has been ſhewn that the promiſe of a "*friendly* and *impartial* conduct" towards all the belligerent powers is not inconſiſtent with the performance of any ſtipulations in our treaties, which would not include our becoming an aſſociate in the war ; and it has been obſerved, that the conduct of the executive, in regard to the ſeventeenth and twenty-ſecond articles of the treaty of commerce, is an unequivocal comment upon thoſe terms. The expreſſions indeed were naturally to be underſtood with the exception of thoſe matters of poſitive compact, which would not amount to taking part in the war ; for a nation then obſerves a friendly and impartial conduct, towards two contending powers, when it only performs to one of them what it is obliged to do by the poſitive ſtipulations of antecedent treaties ; thoſe ſtipulations not amounting to a participation in the war.

Neither do thoſe expreſſions imply, that the United States will not exerciſe their diſcretion, in doing kind offices to ſome of the parties, without extending them to the others; *ſo long as thoſe offices have no relation to war :* For kind offices of that deſcription may, conſiſtently with neutrality, be ſhewn to one party and refuſed to another.

If the objectors mean, that the United States ought to favor France, *in things relating to war and where they are not bound to do it by treaty* ; they muſt in this caſe alſo abandon their pretenſion of being friends to peace. For ſuch a conduct would be a violation of neutrality, which could not fail to produce war.

It follows then that the proclamation is reconcileable with all that thoſe who cenſure it contend for ; taking them upon their own ground—that nothing is to be done incompatible with the preſervation of peace.

But though this would be a ſufficient anſwer to the objection under conſideration ; yet it may not be without uſe to indulge ſome reflections on this very favorite topic of gratitude to France ; ſince it is at this ſhrine we are continually invited to ſacrifice the true intereſts of the country ; as if "*all for love and the world well loſt*" were a fundamental maxim in politics.

Faith and juſtice between nations are virtues of a nature ſacred and unequivocal.—They cannot be too ſtrongly inculcated, nor too highly reſpected. Their obligations are definite and poſitive, their utility unqueſtionable : they relate to objects, which with probity and ſincerity generally admit of being brought within clear and intelligible rules.

But the ſame cannot be ſaid of gratitude. It is not very often, between nations, that it can be pronounced with certainty, that there exiſts a ſolid foundation for the ſentiment—and how far it can juſtifiably be permitted to operate is always a queſtion of ſtill greater difficulty.

The baſis of gratitude is *a benefit received or intended, which there was no right to claim, originating in a regard to the intereſt or advantage of the party, on whom the benefit is, or is meant to be conferred.* If a ſervice is rendered from views relative to the immediate intereſt of the party, who renders it, and is productive of reciprocal advantages, there ſeems ſcarcely in ſuch a caſe to be an adequate baſis for a ſentiment like that of gratitude. The effect would be diſproportioned to the cauſe, if ſuch a ſervice ought to beget more than a diſpoſition to render in turn a correſpondent good office, founded on *mutual* intereſt and *reciprocal* advantage. But gratitude would require more than this ; it would require to a certain extent, even a ſacrifice of the intereſt of the party obliged, to the ſervice or benefit of the party by whom the obligation had been conferred

Between individuals, occaſion is not unfrequently given to the exerciſe of gratitude. Inſtances of conferring benefits, from kind and benevolent diſpoſitions or feelings towards the perſon benefitted, without any other intereſt on the part of the perſon who confers the benefit, than the pleaſure of doing a good action, occur every day among individuals. But among nations they perhaps never occur. It may be affirmed as a general principle, that the predominant motive of good offices from one nation to another is the intereſt or advantage of the nation, which performs them.

Indeed the rule of morality is in this reſpect not exactly the ſame, between nations as between individuals. The duty of making its own welfare the guide of its actions is much ſtronger upon the former than upon the latter ; in proportion to the greater magnitude and importance of national compared with individual happineſs, to the greater permanency of the effects of national than of individual conduct. Exiſting millions, and for the moſt part future generations are concerned in the preſent meaſures of a government :—while the conſequences of the private actions of an individual, for the moſt part, terminate with himſelf, or are circumſcribed within a narrow compaſs.

Whence it follows, that an individual may on numerous occaſions meritoriouſly indulge the emotions of generoſity and benevolence, not only without an eye to, but even at the expence of his own intereſt. But a government can rarely, if at all, be juſtifiable in purſuing a ſimilar courſe ; and if it does ſo ought to confine itſelf within much ſtricter bounds.* Good offices which are indifferent to the intereſt of a nation performing them, or which are compenſated by the exiſtence or expectation of ſome reaſonable equivalent—or which produce an eſſential good to the nation to which they are rendered, without real detriment to the affairs of the nation rendering them, preſcribe the limits of national generoſity or benevolence.

It is not meant here to advocate a policy abſolutely ſelfiſh or intereſted in nations ; but to ſhew, that a policy regulated by their own intereſt as far as juſtice and good faith permit, is, and ought to be their prevailing one ; and that either to aſcribe to them a different principle of action, or to deduce from the ſuppoſition of it arguments for a ſelf-denying and ſelf-ſacrificing gratitude on the part of a nation, which may have received from another good offices, is to miſconceive or miſtake what uſually are and ought to be the ſprings of national conduct.

Theſe general reflections will be auxiliary to a juſt eſtimate of our real ſituation with regard to France ; of which a cloſer view will be taken in a ſucceeding paper.

PACIFICUS.

* *This concluſion derives confirmation from the reflection, that under every form of government,* RULERS *are only* TRUSTEES *for the happineſs and intereſt of their nation, and cannot, conſiſtently with their truſt, follow the ſuggeſtions of kindneſs or humanity towards others, to the prejudice of their conſtituent.*

☞ Our readers are requeſted to correct the following errors, which occurred in the ſecond number of *Pacificus*, publiſhed laſt Wednesday, viz. Firſt column, 2d paragraph, 5th line, for "incompatible," read *compatible*—3d column, 50th line from top, for "November," read *December.—Thoſe Printers who have re-publiſhed* PACIFICUS, *are deſired to publiſh the above corrections.*

From the NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL.

THE CHURCH.

ON Friday laſt was raiſed in this town the frame of a *Church.*——The town of Halifax was incorporated in May, 1759, and the firſt houſe of public worſhip is attempted after 34 years. The ſum ſubſcribed, we are informed, amounts to about 400l. The ſubſcription is ſtill open to this *uſeful inſtitution.*

FOR THE GAZETTE.

MR. FENNO,

IT is recommended to the public spirited citizens to establish a Robinhood debating Society—Important points of legislation could be settled cheaply at a tavern—Doubts could be unravelled, and the threads of sophistry numbered. Generous wine would produce generous toasts, and banish the sordid spirit of calumny and detraction. The orators, after having ventilated their lungs by discharging the inflammable air in speeches against the abuses of our vile government, the gambling money schemes, the bank speculations, courtly corruptions and pandemonian abominations of the crew in office, could sit down to rest their weary and disgusted virtue with a rubber at *whist*. This debating society would thus promote the cause of republican purity and simplicity of manners, and bind the true brotherhood more closely together. It would aid true eloquence and make it dreadful to ministers, by drilling it frequently for the combat—The symphonies of Bedlam, the ferocious screams, the ear-piercing yells could be nicely practised over beforehand, like the rehearsal of a tragedy—But in these exhibitions a man really half crack-brained would out do any mimic. By introducing *whist* after the debates of the Society, a favorite amusement would be so blended with severe duty, that the declaimers against gambling and speculation might thus, if the cards were favorable, pick their wages out of their work. It is no small advantage for any scheme to pay its way, and execute itself as this does. There is no need of fines to compel attendance. The reformers would throng to the meetings, especially towards the close of the debates. These are the chief recommendations of the scheme. In time there may be still greater advantages derived from it. Congress has been a diligent strait going body in times past, where all was brotherly love and harmony. No time was lost in attempts to embarrass necessary measures—Ignorance never prated there, and malice never boiled over—But if it should happen hereafter that a knot of ten or a dozen factious ambitious men, not caring a straw for the interest, honor, or peace of the nation, but raging against two or three public officers—should embarrass every thing but do nothing themselves—should start enquiries to make the people suspicious and angry without any grounds, and then take special care to prevent their coming to any decision—should bawl for information which they have already got, and stop all the common business of the treasury to send them volumes of copies of documents, to prove what every one well knew before—so that a whole session of Congress should be wasted, and the great business of enacting a plan to sink the public debt should be postponed.—Surely if this should ever be the misfortune of this country, it would be wise by way of prevention, now to establish a separate society, where all this mock business could be transacted—Sham motions could there be made more cheaply for the public, and with less risk of the general peace and harmony than in the House of Representatives—For this sluice would let off the meanest and most malignant passions of the human heart, and the faction having thus discharged their gall, could appear decent in a public assembly. It would be a kind of waste gate to carry the frothy torrent harmlessly away, without endangering the mill-dam.

Philadelphians, good men and true, you are so happy as to read and hear the oracles of wisdom delivered by the haters of the constitution, the minister and funding system—the word-merchants who shuffle and cut in your city, the hucksters and hawkers of cant phrases about aristocracy and corruption in the administration, and who keep a shop to distribute grievances to the people, shew that your city is worthy of its rank as the metropolis, and do some good to your country by setting up and supporting such a society, which hereafter in degenerate times may save our money and our union. For if it should happen that our pure virtue should run low in spite of all that our gamblers and the ambitious bawlers, who cry, DO SOMETHING FOR THE PEOPLE, (meaning themselves) can do to keep the stock good—The Congress house would certainly sank below the dignity of a bear garden. Half a dozen men who would stick at nothing after the death of virtue, would keep the country in a flame—They would circulate any story no matter how false—declare that the administration is corrupt, and such as would "disgrace pandemonium"—and yet sit down satisfied with big words, without proving who is corrupt, the act of corruption, and the circumstances which would turn the officer out and bring him to punishment—Since eloquence disdains facts, like her sister poetry, she would be tame if she was accurate—and like her sister, she is the most sublime when she is the maddest. To proceed with the terrible change that Congress may undergo. It may happen hereafter, that enquiries will be begun and kept up as long as jealousy and resentment can be kept alive by means of them. Papers may be called for to make the people believe there is a great mystery in these affairs, and a cheat of five millions found out. This half dozen party leaders would pretend that they have a great deal of merit because they do all in their power to blacken the fame of the just and able servants of the people, and when the calumny should be refuted, and their base arts and ignorance confounded by a complete account of all the transactions of the administration, they will not be ashamed to say, all we had in view was truth and the good of the people, who ought to be made acquainted with the true state of their concerns.

Human affairs are liable to many changes—it is the part of prudence to guard against such events before they happen. Otherwise the most profligate unprincipled faction may tear the peace and quiet of this country to rags. Nothing is so promising a preservative as a debating society. Those who make speeches, not laws, who do all they can to prevent their being made, and who speak not to the House but to the galleries, could not object to performing all this in the club or society. It is no objection that the club would have no legislative authority to finish business—for that would exactly suit those whose labor it is to hinder its being done. They would enjoy every other advantage. The debates of the society could be published, and the work of defaming the officers of government, and of kindling jealousies, suspicions and deadly feuds in the community, need not stand still a minute. Besides, the men who watch for the people to recover the millions which they intimate have been filched out of the strong box, would naturally approve a scheme which leaves to the mischief-makers the full use of their advantages, and saves to the public the six dollars a day.—In addition to all this mass of benefits to be derived from the plan, we have a striking example to our hands of the advantages arising to the people from clubs to govern the governors of a country.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

ELKANAH TO JONATHAN.

[See Nat. Gaz. June 1st.]

OH, JONATHAN! and art thou grown
So wond'rous fond of place,
That not content with one alone,
Thou fain would'st have a brace.
Interpreter of unknown tongues
Thou long hast been—we know it—
In verse too would'st thou strain thy lungs
With lies? oh useless Poet!

To many a lie in humble prose
Thy voice is wont to swear;
And once, to shame thy patron's foes,
Did'st lie before the Mayor.
Thy pittance for that lie was small,
Thy bowels yearn for more;
And lo! to great folks, one and all,
Thou offerest thy store.

And yet the great folks to thy proffer,
I think will not be warm,
Because they seldom take an offer
Which can but do them harm.
Yes, friend! tho' hungry be thy maw,
Thy suit will be rejected;
For who would heed *his* lies a straw,
Whose oaths have been detected.

ELKANAH.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Q. C. I. F.

WITH every righteous government at odds,
I swear by all the goddesses and gods,
That wheresoever laws and justice send me,
A restless disposition shall attend me.
The soil that gave me birth I found too hot,
And many a legal threshing there I got.
My mind a storm, I never could be quiet—
My only sustenance was mobs and riot—
Until a pack, with wigs and gowns and bands,
And arms so long, none could escape their hands,
To check the boiling of my patriot fury,
Condemn'd me by that bane of rogues, a jury;
But thank kind fortune, I escap'd a jail,
And gave them for security—leg-bail;
Free from their cursed gripe, to this blest shore,
A friendly bark my precious carcase bore.
But here, alas, I find it to my cost,
That all my virtuous deeds are labor lost;
The people free, and happy, and well fed,
Can't be persuaded that they have no bread,
Or, that for plundering there exists a cause,
So long as truth and justice prop the laws.
And tho' th' industrious live in peace and ease,
Some folks I find can't do just as they please:
Courts, Judges, Juries, Lawyers, and such things,
Contriv'd for rogues, are here, altho' no kings.
This will not do—the Devil whom I serve,
Knows, if the times are tranquil I must starve;
My plan is therefore laid—when more at leisure,
I'll tell you what success attends each measure.

Foreign Intelligence.

LISLE, April 5.

YESTERDAY, six cowardly deserters had the honor of being shaved close to the shoulders, in the new machine, by order of Gen. Feuaud.

BERLIN, March 5.

A few days since, several French deserters presented themselves to the Duke Frederick of Brunswick, who received them kindly, gave them a few crowns, and ordered them to a particular station to try them. They had hardly begun to do their duty but they tried to excite the Prussian soldiers to desert. They were immediately conducted to the fortress of Wesel. It was observed that these soldiers still preserved the sin of liberty, for they addressed the Duke of Brunswick with "my General"—which astonished German ears accustomed to the titles of Highness and my Lord.

PARIS, April 8.

SITTING OF THE JACOBINS.

April 6.

It was proposed to send a deputation from the Club to accompany the Commissioners of the Convention into all the departments, to disseminate the "holy morality of the Jacobins." This measure was opposed by all the leading members; for two excellent reasons, 1st. because the "fraternal debt" of the Club was, already so great, that they could not bear any new expences; and 2dly. that their deputies would certainly be massacred, for the Jacobins were held in the greatest abhorrence through all the departments. That they were regarded by the whole nation (the Sans Culottes of Paris excepted) as a band of assassins, who with Marat at their head, were wantonly spilling the blood of the purest patriots. These assertions were proved by letters from all parts of the republic.—Marat said the Brissotists had deceived the nation, and that if the French had withdrawn their confidence from the Jacobins they were all fools.

April 8.—A deputation of the section of Bonconseuil, read an address, which they were going to present to the Convention. The following is an extract: "Legislators, An infernal faction influences the Convention—a gang of villains are plotting and executing a counter-revolution. We demand in the name of the law, in the name of the people, that the Guadets, the Vergniaux, the Brissots, the Buzots, the Barbaroux, the Petions be driven from among you. Mountain of Sinai! on thee the Most High reposes himself; in thee alone is founded our hope; then wilt thou deliver us from our enemies; but how long wilt thou suffer those Catalines in thy bosom? Ministers of an avenging God! deliver to the justice of the people his unfaithful mandatories!—And thou people! rise and crush the traitors who are in this assembly." (Long & loud applause.) "Yes my friends and brothers, continued the orator, the people must help us again to cleanse the dung-hill of aristocracy."

Albitte.—I applaud with all my heart the patriotism of those citizens; but while striving to serve us, they will embarrass us; it is not sufficient to demand the punishment of traitors; we must know them before we can judge them.—At these words, the tribunes, and all the Jacobins rose in a fury, crying,—'We know them all, and will kill them all.'—After much confusion in the Club, Albitte recommences with his last sentence; but was stopt again by loud murmurs. The Vice-President begs them to hear Albitte with moderation, and then refute him.—What! cries a hot patriot, foaming with rage, hear a moderate with moderation! Albitte continues, I am not a moderate, I subscribe to every thing you propose. It is true there are traitors in the Convention, but our denunciations ought not to condemn them; they must be judged by the law. For my own part I will not condemn Brissot and the rest on a mere suspicion. He was again interrupted by a cry of "down with the moderate."—He rose once more, and said if he was wrong, it was by excess of zeal; promised to conform to the decisions of the Club; was now convinced the address was good, and declared he would support it. This repentance was now too late; a general hiss proved to him, that to act from reason was an unpardonable crime among the Jacobins.

Dessieux supported the petition with all his might. He pretended to prove that Petion, Brissot, &c. were the agents of Dumourier, and that they, with the other moderaters, wanted to sacrifice the virtuous Egalite because his son was a traitor.

St. Just said, 1792, I told you there was but one man that stopt our progress, his head is fallen. We had better swim to liberty through oceans of aristocratic blood, than to see a single patriot receive a scratch. Albitte talks of forms and laws—as if any were to be observed in such a crisis. We must have blood, the country is in danger; Dumourier is gone but his satallites are among us; they must be delivered up to the revolutionary tribunal, and to the National Razor. (applauded with transport.)

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MARCH 11.

M. Garnier.—Citizens! one of the greatest Counter-Revolutionists of St. Domingo, M. Blanchelande, is arrived in Paris a prisoner—he is charged with the blackest crimes—he has made it a practice to vex and persecute the patriots; he caused one of them named Boroco to be seized, and was ferocious enough to cause his satellites to cut him to pieces before his face. He has been known to go about, with his sword drawn, and with his own hand to massacre infants at the breasts of their mothers. I demand that M. Blanchelande be arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal."

PORTSMOUTH, June 25.

By the Brig Industry, Capt. Trask, who touched at this port, on Wednesday last from Bristol, bound to Boston, we were favoured with a Bristol paper of May 9, from which we have extracted part of the following

Late European Intelligence.

VIENNA, (Germany,) April 20.

HER Imperial Majesty was yesterday delivered of a Prince, who was this day baptized by the names of FERDINAND, CHARLES, LEOPOLD, JOSEPH, FRANCIS, MARCELLIN. His Sicilian Majesty, represented by his Ambassador the Marquis of Gallo, was the sole sponsor. After the ceremony there was a court, when the Nobility and Foreign Ministers had the honour to pay their respects to the Emperor, and to congratulate his Imperial Majesty on the birth of an heir.

PARIS, April 9.

AT four in the afternoon of yesterday the following Bulletin was delivered in the convention:

"Yesterday morning Philip Egalite was conveyed to the prison la Conciergerie, where he occupies the appartment which was once destined for the too celebrated Cardinal de Roban. It is said, that on entering this apartment, Egalite fancied he perceived some partiality, some particular attention towards himself which might hurt the feelings of his fellow prisoners; and that he in consequence demanded for Citizen Egalite, the apartment a la Pistole; It will no doubt be granted him to-morrow.

"By the apartment a la Pistole is meant a particular room for which ten livres are paid at entrance. The furniture of this room consists of a table placed before a window, secured by iron bars, a chair of walnut wood, and a bed furnished with a bundle of straw, and over that a mattrass of the thickness of a pancake that has not swelled in frying! At one of the sides of the apartment a la Pistole are two beams, the superior surface of which is usually stored with morsels of black mouldy bread, left there by malefactors condemned to the galleys, the gallows, or the wheel. The apartment a la Pistole looks into a superb square, in the midst of which rises a magnificent post that has appended to it a collar of superlative beauty. [By the description this would appear to be a kind of pillory] This collar is not like that of the cardinal de Rohan, enriched with the spoils of Golconda and Visapour; but in the eyes of Egalite possesses a pre-eminent merit; that of being fitted to all, of being alike calculated to adorn the neck of the descendant of St. Louis, and the son of a coachman.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

APRIL 24.

A body of Citizens, petitioners, appeared before the Assembly—they announced that Marat had been *acquitted* by the *Tribunal Extraordinary*, and they begged permission to defile through the Assembly, to shew to the Representatives of the people *their joy to find Marat innocent!*

Permission being granted, they entered without arms, in great numbers, of both sexes, and as many as could took possession of the unoccupied seats, the Tribunes and Citizens crying loudly, "Long live the Republic—Long live the Nation—Long live Marat!"

At the head of the Citizens were the Gendarmes, and the Municipal Officers.

At length Marat arrived, and proceeded to take his seat; he had on his head a *crown* which he *himself* took off; he was embraced by all the Citizens, Women, and Deputies; after which he mounted the Tribune, and made the following speech:

"Citizens,

"You see a Representative of the people whose rights have been violated, but justice has been done him. I swear a new to espouse the cause of Equality, Liberty, and of the People."

He was loudly applauded.

The *Cote droit*, or minority of the Assembly, had entirely left the hall.

LONDON, May 9.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 21.

"Letters from Lyons announce that city to be in a most dreadful state of confusion; and those from Britany contain Intelligence equally disagreeable. The 60 parishes encamped at Sorimieres have, in answer to the third proclamation of the Commissioners of the Convention, published a declaration, in which they address themselves to the Commissioners in the name of the *true and only God whom the latter have abjured.* In this piece they set forth their firm reliance on Providence; in consequence of the justness of their cause; reprobate the designs and crimes of them and their constituents; and declare they will never, whilst they breathe, submit to their laws, or seek protection from them.

Head-Quarters-General, at Quievrain, May 1, Eight in the Evening.

"The French army seeing that they would be attacked, and not wishing to have the disadvantage of being on the defensive, in which they never succeed, made dispositions this day for a grand attack. The battle was general and bloody, and the defeat of the enemy was complete. All their forces were in movement before break of day.—They marched against our centre, passed Saint Sauve, and advanced to Fistren. Our advanced posts not being able to resist a whole army, retired. They were, however, reinforced, and the French artillery kept up a heavy fire upon them.—Our centre, which had maintained its ground till ten, being overpowered by numbers, gave way, and for half an hour fell back; but the left wing did wonders. It attacked the right wing of the French in flank, and pierced. The battle was soon renewed in the centre, & the French were driven beyond their camp.—The defeat was so compleat, that part of the enemy threw themselves into Valenciennes. The carnage was very great. The regiment of Barco, above all, displayed extraordinary and invincible bravery, and avenged the barbarity with which the French had torn out the eyes of one of their comrades, who had fallen into their hands. We have taken from the enemy, 15 pieces of cannon, 22 caissons filled with ammunition, and the horses which drew them. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable: Ours does not amount to 200 men, but 3 of our officers are dangerously wounded.

"That on the 3d or 4th inst. at farthest, Conde was to be besieged in regular form; and that a report had reached Brussels on the 3d, that the army commanded by the Duke of York had beaten the French, who were posted to defend the western part of Flanders; but that no confirmation of this intelligence had been received at the time the letters were closed."

Letters from Poland state, that 200,000 loads of wheat have been stopped at Dantzick, which the Poles were going to send to France. The prize is estimated at 50 millions of polish currency. It is to be sent to the combined armies.

The Pope has raised a new levy of 6000 men.

By the death of another Cardinal, the College of Rome has now seven hats to dispose of.

The British cavalry that embarked at Blackwall last week, have safely arrived at Ostend.

Monday evening Vice-Admiral Lord Hood arrived at Portsmouth, and immediately hoisted his Flag on board the Victory, of 100 guns, at Spithead.

The number of ships of the line in commission at this time, is 65, being nearly one half of the whole Navy of Great-Britain, of that description.

Extract of a letter from Douay, April 3.

"The commissioners of the Convention, victims of the perfidy of Dumourier, were introduced to the Prince de Cobourg by the traitor himself—he took Camus by the button of his coat, and led him into the room—"Will your highness (said he) permit me to introduce to you M. Camus—he is the president of the committee of pensions, of finances, of liquidation, in a word, the president of all possible committees" "Ah! is this M. Camus (said the Prince) indeed M. Camus, I am overjoyed to see you, pray M. Camus shew me your citizen's diploma, M. Camus I really think that a queue behind and a little powder in your hair, would suit the air of your face wonderfully well." In this trifling and indecent manner were the commissioners treated by a petit maitre German prince."

MUSIC NOUVELLE.

At Leeds (Yorkshire, Eng.) are two young Ladies, much celebrated for a superior talent they possess of whistling; while the one performs the first, the sister accompanies with a seconda. The music, for melody and softness, perhaps is inferior to none; its novelty is no small portion of the pleasure.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) June 7.

The new governor of Hispaniola is already at war with the civil commissaries. M. Santhonax has deposited the money, obtained from the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, on board the America. The naval commander in chief, at the requisition of the governor, has ordered the ship round to the Cape. The commissary, who is much attached to the treasure, says, he shall not stir, and thus is the point at issue between them.

The whole naval force of the French at St. Domingo, provided there has been no recent accession from Europe, is three eighty gun ships, seven frigates, three or four armed brigs, and a corvette.

Philadelphia, July 10.

The Baltimore Evening Post of the 6th inst. contains the following account—The schooner Citizen Genet, after taking the brig Lovely Lass, had a severe engagement with the Ship Trusty, mounting 8 nine pounders, and the brig Cornwallis mounting 6 eight pounders, on the 4th inst. about 15 miles from the Capes of Virginia.—The schooner Genet and brig Cornwallis were engaged about an hour, when the latter struck.—The ship Trusty also fought the Genet, upwards of three hours, but the ammunition chest having taken fire and blown up, by which six of the crew were dreadfully wounded, on board the Genet, she had to bear away for the Chesapeak, being rendered totally incapable (by the above melancholy accident) of securing the brig Cornwallis, or continuing an action with the ship Trusty, both of whom crouded all the sails they had left, and stood to the S. S. E.

Capt. Oaks, in the ship Fortitude, arrived at Boston on the 2d inst. in 51 days from Ostend. By him we learn, that the French, at Paris and in the country, were in high spirits; appeared determined to defend their country to the last extremity; and that there was not the appearance of want in the Republic:—That there were report of a battle, in which the Austrians and British were defeated, with the loss of 1200 men: That a body of 1000 British dragoons, marched from Ostend, to join the combined forces, the day before he sailed:—That a body of English land forces had arrived, and more were expected—The officers of those arrived, expected, they said, the French would fight with more firmness than in any former wars:—That all communication with France was cut off at the time of his sailing: And that on his passage he spoke the French frigate Bayonne, of 36 guns, that eight days before had fought a frigate of superior force, and had lost the Captain and 40 men.

Arrived at Boston, Capt. Trask, from Bristol—on the 6th day of his voyage spoke the French Privateer L'Esperance, which had taken two valuable prizes—the British Brig, Industry, Capt. Gant, from London, for Philadelphia—and one of the Quebec fleet.

Monday there was a very numerous meeting of the merchants and traders of this city, at the Coffee-House, to take into consideration certain measures which appear to be pursuing, tending to a breach of the neutrality of this country, and contravening the proclamation of the President of the United States. In discussing the subject, such evidence was adduced as amounted to proof, that the brig lately called the Little Sarah, had been armed in this port, and was probably bound on a cruise against the powers now at war with France—Whereupon a large and respectable committee was appointed to wait on the Governor of the State, and the heads of departments in the general government, to make enquiry into the business, and to ascertain what measures had been adopted to check a procedure so alarming to the interest and honor of the United States.

We are informed that the Governor gave the committee the strongest assurances of his having done, and that he should continue to do, every thing in his power to secure a strict adherence to the neutrality proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Spirited measures are pursuing to place the Fortifications in the river in such a situation, as that the sovereignty of the United States shall not be insulted with impunity by any foreign power, nor our neutrality violated by any of our own citizens.

It is said that the French men of war and frigates, after convoying the fleet from Cape Francois into the Chesapeak and Delaware bays, will bear away for Boston.

The brig Little Democrat, formerly Little Sarah, of 12 guns, belonging to the Republic of France, sailed from this port on Sunday last. She is commanded by Capt. Amiot

Died, Citizen BENJAMIN TOWNE, for several years a Printer in this city.

Received from Cape-Francois by Capt. Jones, of the Schooner Eagle, who sailed from there on the 24th ultimo.

On the 17th and 18th of June several disturbances had arisen between the whites and mulattoes—on those days and on the 19th the mulattoes paraded the streets in armed bodies and insulted the whites, several of whom they wounded with sabres and pistols. The whites applied to the Commissioners Sonthonax and Polverel for redress, but in vain. On the 19th an officer belonging to the fleet was wounded; the commodore applied to the commissioners, who appeared in every instance to favor the mulattoes. The admirals of the fleet, upon finding the want of success of the commodore's application, called on the commissioners themselves, but without obtaining satisfaction.

On the 20th they drew up their ships with their broadsides to the town, and springs on their cables; the red flag was hoisted on board the admiral's ship, and a signal gun fired, upon which the captains of all the ships of war repaired on board the Admiral's. In consequence of the plan laid in that council, at 3 o'clock boats from the several vessels were manned, and at four about 2000 men were landed from the fleet at the Cape, commanded by Gen. Galbaud.—These immediately proceeded to the Arsenal, the cannon of which they distributed throughout the city, and pointed up each of the principal streets.

They next proceeded to the government house (where the mulattoes had collected) to demand from the commissioners satisfaction. The mulattoes fired on them, the fire was returned, and kept up till dark, with great warmth.

Before the preparations for landing, the merchant shipping was ordered out of the way of injury. At dark, after the firing had ceased a drum was heard, the usual preliminary to publishing proclamations, and it was reported that the commissioners had published pardon and freedom to the revolted negroes During the conflict, the prisons containing about 400 of the revolted brigands, were opened, and they armed to reinforce the mulattoes.

On the 21st, some cannon shot were exchanged between the two parts of the town occupied by the whites and the mulattoes, and several houses set on fire by the latter. On the 22d the conflagration increased, and on the 23d the whole town of the Cape was on fire.

From the place where the merchat shipping lay, the road from the country to the Cape is plainly seen. Along it negroes from the country were continually travelling on the 22d and 23d; supposed to be coming in, in consequence of the proclamation, to reinforce the commissioner's party.

On the 24th, all the shipping that could possibly put to sea, American as well as the French fleet of merchantmen bound to France, left the Cape under the convoy of the ships of war for this place. Many of these vessels were in want of almost every thing for even a short voyage, it was therefore impossible for the French merchantmen to attempt to reach their destined European ports.

The commissioners, prior to these disturbances, had ordered Gen. Galbaud, but lately arrived from France as commander in chief of the island, back to France, for having acted in some respects, as they conceived, improperly, while they (the commissioners) were at Port-au-Prince.

The naval force at the Cape, Capt. Jones states at three 74's, besides some vessels of lesser force. The fleet of merchantmen, in all, upwards of 100 sail.

Capt. Jones further informs, that the officers belonging to the British sloop of war, Hyæna, a prize taken into Cape-Francois, by the French men of war, were preserved by the greatest exertions. Being conducted down to the American wharf, by some of the negroes who spoke English, they immediately leaped off and were taken up by the American boats, and conveyed on board the French ships. Capt. Jones saw a number of the inhabitants of the Cape preserved in the same manner.

The brigs Active, Waters; Hope, Pool; schooner Juno, Tanner, and two schooners belonging to Baltimore, left the Cape with Capt. Jones,—all the other vessels that were there went to leeward.

Capt. Jones made very particular enquiry for the safety of the Americans, and is happy to inform, that all escaped, except Messrs. Not and Miller, of Charleston, South-Carolina, who were missing.

It is said that the British prisoners at the Cape, amongst whom were the officers, marines, and seamen belonging to the privateer Hyæna, (captured only a few days before the melancholy event took place) put themselves under the command of a British officer, and fought bravely by the side of the French soldiery and sailors under Gen. Galbaud, against the commissioners, mulattoes and negroes. If Galbaud, had stood out 5 minutes longer, it is thought he must have gained a victory; he, however, withdrew the troops and went on board the French ships of war, after fighting three days, and with him took the British officers, &c. who had so courageously assisted him.

At the same time that Gov. Galbaud quitted the scene of action, it is said the commissioners, Sonthonax and Polverel, also fled with the soldiery under their command into the country, and thus the town of Cape-Francois being evacuated by both armies, was immediately exposed to the depredations of the negroes, mulattoes, and brigands, who finding nothing to oppose them, rushed in with demoniac fury and set fire to it in every quarter.—Had either party, Galbaud's or the commissioners succeeded, this most unfortunate event would probably not have happened.

Capt. Jones further says, that more than two thirds of the shipping at Cape-Francois had put to sea before he weighed anchor, and the rest followed; that boats had been previously sent from the men of war to bring off all of those who were in the arsenal and fort, with all the ammunition and stores; that several American boats with a flag of truce approaching the shore, were fired at by the blacks and mulattoes; that the most monstrous scene of plundering was exhibited—the roads were thronged with people going from the town to the country, and vice versa. That the Orleans regiment of dragoons were all taken prisoners by the sailors, and sent on board the men of war; the sailors then mounted the horses, and with boarding pikes, harpoons, &c. made great havoc among the blacks. Fortunately for the fugitives, eight sail of American vessels arrived a day or two before the fleet sailed.

It is obvious, however, that the accounts are imperfect; the number of the slain on either side could not be ascertained, as no communication was permitted with the shipping after the embarkation took place—the particulars which originated the mischief, are not sufficiently developed—the number of the whites who took part with the commissioners is not mentioned; and that of the blacks and mulattoes is equally unknown.

Thus much appears too evidently true, that a scene of devastation and misery has been displayed, of such extent, as to harrow up the feelings of every mind susceptible of the emotions of humanity.

A writer in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Monday, speaking of the probable consequences of the foregoing events, thus expresses himself:

The citizens of this metropolis deservedly rank high as the friends and patrons of the unfortunate; and so long as human life is a chequered scene, the opportunities will frequently occur for them to support the character they at present sustain.

The late shocking events at Cape Francois will very soon throw a great number of suffering victims, men, women and children on their bounty and compassion—and a doubt cannot exist, that the hand of benevolence will be extended for their liberal relief. This may be guided in different directions, by positive and negative assistance—their immediate sufferings will call for immediate and positive relief. On this point much may be said, and many expedients devised, but the success of the whole, depends principally, if not entirely on dilating the purse-strings of those who are in circumstances to impart.——And, Oh! how will the truly generous exult in an opportunity to apply the surplus of their wealth to such a noble purpose. The excess appropriated on this occasion will be put out of the reach of accident!—

The negative provision is, that rents should *not* be enhanced—for our fellow beings must be sheltered—that the prices of the necessaries of life should *not* be raised—for the hungry must be fed—that the laudable spirit of acquisition should, on this occasion, suffer a temporary suspension; for though "one person's necessity is another's opportunity," yet he that takes advantage of an unfortunate multitude, makes himself a foul blot in the creation of God."

The fatal consequences, says a correspondent, resulting from setting up rival, coeval and uncontroled authorities, have been exemplified in the experience of mankind in all ages; and the whole history of the French Revolution, from its commencement to the present day, is a striking comment on the truth of the position. Various instances of the clashing of authorities have occurred in the French West-India Colonies—these have been attended from time to time with circumstances which make the blood freeze in the veins at their recital.

So far as information has been obtained, the terrible catastrophe which has just happened to Cape-Francois, appears to have originated in a competition for power between the Commissioners, and the newly appointed Governor of Hispaniola. By this melancholy instance, we may see that nothing is sacred or humane which comes in competition with a gratification of ambition, rivalry and revenge.

The anniversary of Independence has been more extensively celebrated this year than usual. It affords pleasing reflections to the patriotic mind to observe such a spirit of union and fraternal affection among the citizens of the United States. The acknowledgment of the blessings of Independence as secured by a just and energetic government, are among the most striking sentiments expressed on this occasion; while a generous wish for the freedom and happiness of the whole society of man, appears to have glowed in the bosom of every assemblage of citizens thro' the Union.

Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, has paid the last debt of nature. He died on the 15th April last, at his apartment at New-Inn, London. His extraordinary feats of walking, by which he might with proper management have benefited so much, never produced him enough to keep him above the reach of indigence. Poverty, which he ought always to have kept a day's march behind him, was his constant companion in his travels through life even to the hour of his death.

[*Eng. Pap.*]

☞ *No Boston Newspapers have been received by the Editor this week—although extracts from those due here on Monday, appear in the New-York papers of that day.*

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Mary,	Wills,	Jamaica (prize to the Ambuscade)
Nancy,	Condill,	New-Providence
Keziah,	Guier,	St. Eustatia
Active,	Waters,	Cape-Francois
Hector,	Baker,	Port-au-Prince
Schr. Eagle,	Jones,	Cape-Francois
Juno,	Hamblin,	do.
Industry,	Tristram,	do.
Trial,	Vanneman,	St. Thomas
Industry,	Aonawy,	Newport, R. I.
Chance,	Cadenfield,	N. Carolina
Sloop Maryanne,	Giles,	Virginia
Jenny,	Finch,	Norfolk

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	17/6
3 per Cents,	9/3
Deferred,	10/
Full shares Bank U. S.	5 per cent. adv.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 10.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Ashes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	137	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 10
Brandy, common,	80	85
——Coniac	90	110
Braziletto, pr. ton.		40
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.		2 27
Ditto, pilot		4
Ditto, small water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boston, per barrel		12
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Fresh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	10	12
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		47
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		13
——Dipped		12
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		20
—— Country	8	13
Chocolate	15	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.	14	16
Coal pr. bushel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.		10
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Russia, pr. piece	14	15
——Ravens		11
Dutch sail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		48
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxseed pr. bush.	90	0
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6 27
——Common,		6
——Bur middlings, best		5
——Meal, Indian		3 13
——ditto Rye,		3 33
——Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	1 40	1 67
Fustic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. case,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginseng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	93	1 20
——Rye		66
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		60
——Barley	1	1 3
——Best shelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per bush.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	140	150
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	
Hops		27
Hogshead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.		1 67
——Carolina	1	1 20
Irons, sad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Castings pr. cwt	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		84
——Pig		24
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		101 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, soal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		8
——second quality	6	4
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Mast spars ditto	33	
Molasses pr. gall.	44	47
Mustard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.		70
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr case		2 50
——Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		40
——Train	24	28
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. cask,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		16
——Lower county		14 50
——Carolina		11
Peas, Albany pr. bushel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		38
Pimento		19
Raisins, best, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3 33
Ditto pr. box		3 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3 33
Rosin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 16
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		60
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Sassafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——English, blistered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Castile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,		40
——Boston, No. I. ditto		36
——No. II.		35
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		21
——Loaf, single refined		22
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	14	16
——Ditto, brown,	10	11
——Muscovado, pr. cwt.	9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		27
Salt, Allum pr. bushel		33
——Liverpool		33
——Cadiz		26
——Lisbon		27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		20
Ditto Live Oak,		22
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogshead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fishers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Musk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2 33
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.		4 33
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eastern-shore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.	93	1 26
——Hyson skin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigrease pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varnish, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Lisbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 sterl.	456
——— at 60 days	453 33
——— at 90 days	442
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	38
——— 90 days,	36

Gold Coins of France and Spain, and Dominions of Spain.

Grains.	Cents.
1	8
2	7
3	11
4	14
5	18
6	22
7	25
8	29
9	33
10	36
11	40
12	44
13	47
14	51
15	55
16	58
17	62
18	66
19	69
20	73
21	76
22	80
23	84
24	87

Gold Coins of Great Britain and Portugal.

Grains.	Cents.
1	3
2	7
3	11
4	14
5	18
6	22
7	25
8	29
9	33
10	37
11	40
12	44
13	48
14	51
15	55
16	59
17	63
18	67
19	70
20	74
21	78
22	81
23	85
24	89

*** *TABLES for receiving and paying Gold Coins, calculated by the Officers of the Bank of the United States, agreeable to the new Law—from which the Grain Tables above are extracted—may be had at* BENJAMIN JOHNSON'S, *High-street, near Fourth-street.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *proposes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for distant circulation, after the first of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It shall be published on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium size—which is larger than the present.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to be received by the respective Post-Masters throughout the Union, or such other persons as may see proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by post twice a week. No packets to contain less than SIX *papers—and no subscriptions to be received for a less term than six months.—Payments to be constantly six months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to those who collect and forward the subscription money, free of expense, in full of all charges for their trouble in the business.*

The publication will contain as usual, a variety of original essays—foreign and domestic intelligence, and a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to dispatching the papers with punctuality, and Subscribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the posts arrive.

June 8.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second street, PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME IX, OF

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On a Plan entirely new:

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THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digested into the Form of Distinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

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HYDROSTATICS, Hygrometer, History of Japan, Iceland, Jerusalem, Jews, India, Insects, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamschatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the above terms till the first day of September next, to give opportunity to those who are not yet subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a small part of the work, are requested to complete their setts, as far as published, as soon as possible, as after the first of next September, by which time the tenth volume is expected to be ready, the publisher will not consider himself bound to make up those setts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1793.

BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.

JULY 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be paid at the Bank after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, FOURTEEN DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for each Share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By order,

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of six per cent on the amount of the first instalment, and of one per cent per month, on the sums paid towards the second and third instalments; calculating from the first day of the month following that in which these payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, South Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inst.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much dispersed throughout the United States, the Printers in the several states are requested to give this place in their newspapers.*

RULES

To be observed in transacting Business with the

Insurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA.

1st. ALL orders for Insurance must be given in writing, signed by the applicant; and as minute a description of the vessel is expected, as the person ordering the insurance can give, respecting her age, built, how found and fitted, and whether double or single decked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for insurance is accepted at the office, and the policy must be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorser, for all premiums, must be given in ten days, payable as follows:

For American and West-India risques, in three months after the date of the policy.

For European risques, in six months.

For India and China risques, in 12 months.

For risques by the year, in eight months.

For risques for six months, in four months.

And for risques for any less time, in three months.

4th. Losses will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjustment; but if the note given for the premium shall not have become due within that time, the amount of it shall, nevertheless, be deducted from the loss to be paid.

The Insurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreeably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for insurance, which may be addressed to them, accompanied with directions to some responsible house in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In case the risques offered shall be approved, the insurance shall be immediately effected; otherwise notice shall be given, either by answer to the person applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. eptfw

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the SOCIETY for ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANUFACTURES, are requested to take notice, that the fourth and last payment is due, and must be made on or before the 13th day of July next, either to the Cashier of the United States Bank Office of Discount and Deposit at New-York—the Cashier of the Bank of New-York—the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia—or John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey.—And that the shares of all persons neglecting to make such payment, and the monies by them previously paid, will then be forfeited for the common benefit of the said society.

That the subscriber is duly authorized to make the requisite indorsments upon the certificates of shares, and that books of transfer are opened at his office in Front-street.

NICHOLAS LOW.

New-York, June 12, 1793. (eod13t)

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(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Island of St. Domingo,

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No. 23, Race-street, near Front-street.

June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Isle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de toute sorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23, Race-street, pres Front-street.